



Defense Modeling & Simulation Office Conceptual Models of the Mission Space (CMMS)

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M&S Master Plan

Objective 1

Develop a common technical framework for M&S

Objective 2

Provide timely and authoritative representations of the natural environment

Objective 3

Provide authoritative representations of systems

Objective 4

Provide
authoritative
representations
of human
behavior

Objective 5

Establish a M&S infrastructure to meet developer and end-user needs

Objective 6

Share the benefits of M&S

- M&S Master Plan has six objectives
- Most important is the technical framework
 - High Level Architecture
 - CMMS
 - Data Standardization





An Overarching Technical Framework

Master Plan's Technical Framework

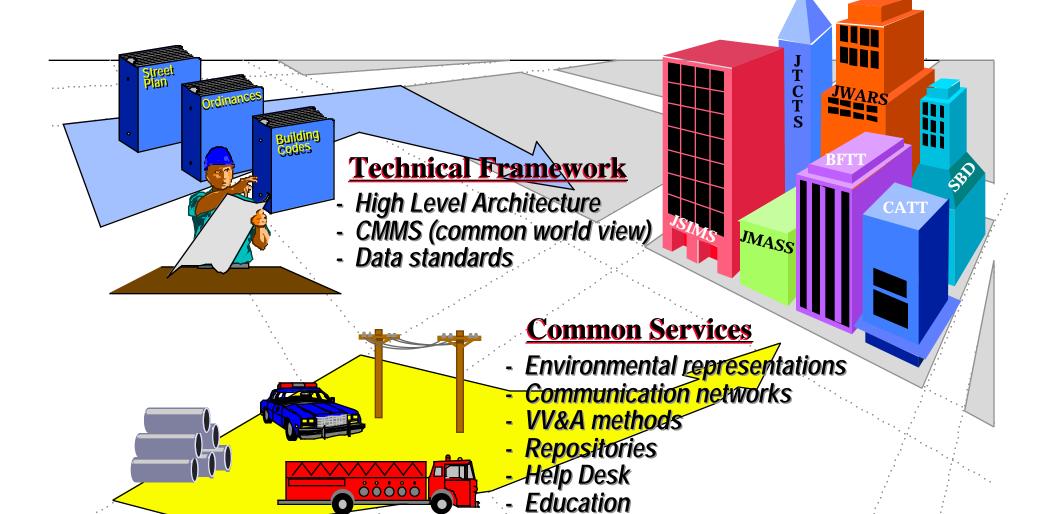
High Level Architecture, Conceptual Models Of the Mission Space, Data Standardization

Domain-specific aspects Analytical Operational Tactical Training Real Engineering Manufact-Other Test and Simulations Level Level Simulations Level Ranges Weapon **Evaluation** urina **Training Training Systems** (R&D, T&E) Simulations Ranges **Simulations** Simulations and C4I Simulations Technology Development / Demonstration / Insertion (e.g., STOW, SBD)



DoD M&S Strategy: An Analogy to City Planning

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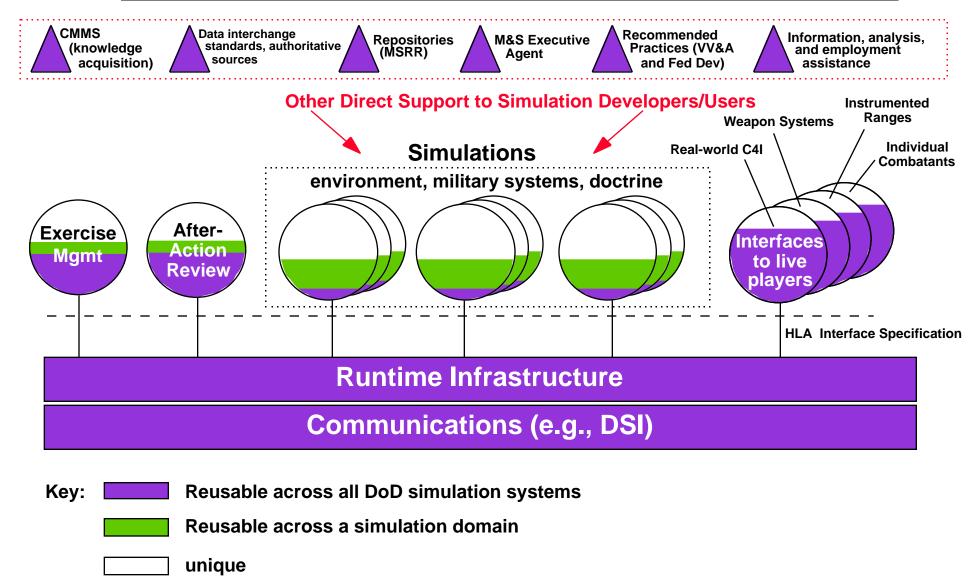


Payoffs: Interoperability and reuse = capability and cost-effectiveness



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Tomorrow's Simulations will be Built on Reusable Elements







CMMS Strategy

- Today's simulations
 - No common technical framework
 - Different knowledge acquisitions for the same information
 - Knowledge acquisitions not authoritatively archived
- DMSO Master Plan
 - Advocates common technical framework HLA/CMMS/Data Std
- Future M&S Programs
 - Common approach to understanding the real world
 - Authoritative source list
 - Technical framework with specific conditions and standards
 - Tools with hooks to simulation development
 - Coherently coordinated methods
 - Leverage each other's efforts
 - Increased interoperability and reuse of development efforts



CMMS



Simulation Development Process

Real World	CMMS	Front End Analysis	Implementation
Simulation Independent		Simulation Dependent	





What is a CMMS?

- A <u>hierarchical</u> description of the actions and interactions among the various entities associated with a particular mission area
- An authoritative first abstraction of the real world
- A <u>common framework</u> for knowledge acquisition
 - Validated, relevant actions and interactions organized by specific task and entity/ organization
 - Standard format for expression
- The purpose of CMMS is to cost-effectively provide simulation developers (and others) a common understanding of the real world



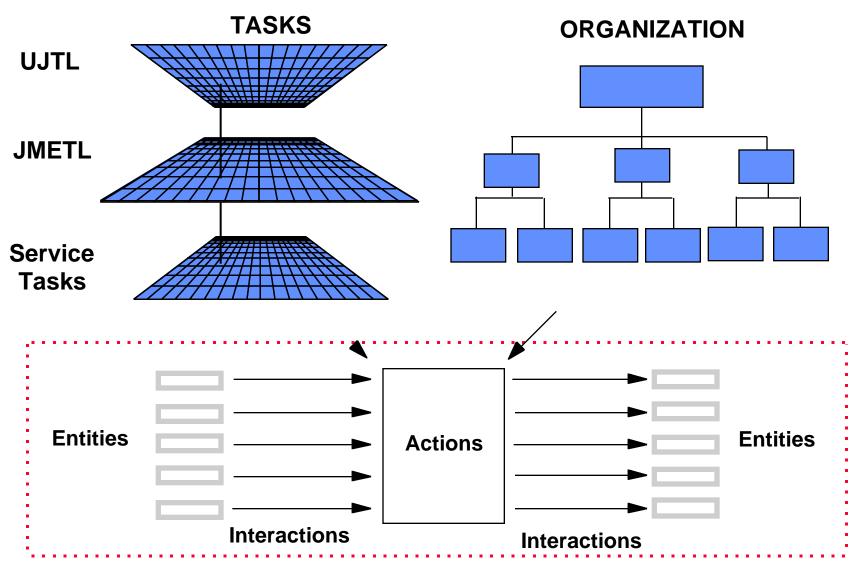


- Purpose & Background
- Definitions
 - Authoritative Data Source
 - Common Syntax and Semantics
 - Entity, Action, Mission, Task, Interaction, etc.
- CMMS Content
 - Mission Space Descriptions
 - Integrated Conceptual Model
 - Authoritative Data Sources
 - Registration Description
- Process
 - Make Contributions (ADS; Create & Register)
 - Manage Contributions (CMMS Team; Integrate, Maintain & Release)
 - Use Contributions (M&S Developer; Locate & Extract)
- Structure
 - Data Structure Requirements
 - Support for Required Views
- Infrastructure
 - Modeling & Simulation Resource Repository (DBMS, CORBA, HTML)
 - User Interface (Access and account services)





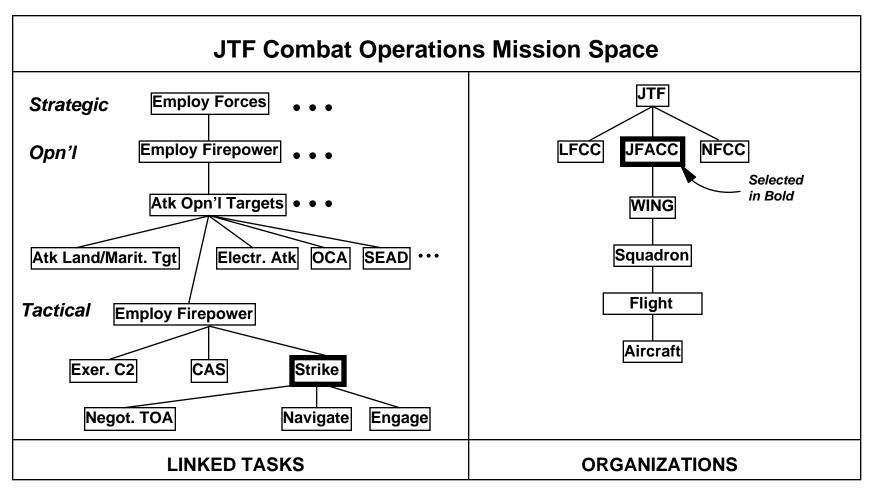
Organizational Concept







CMMS Illustrative Example Interaction Selection Display



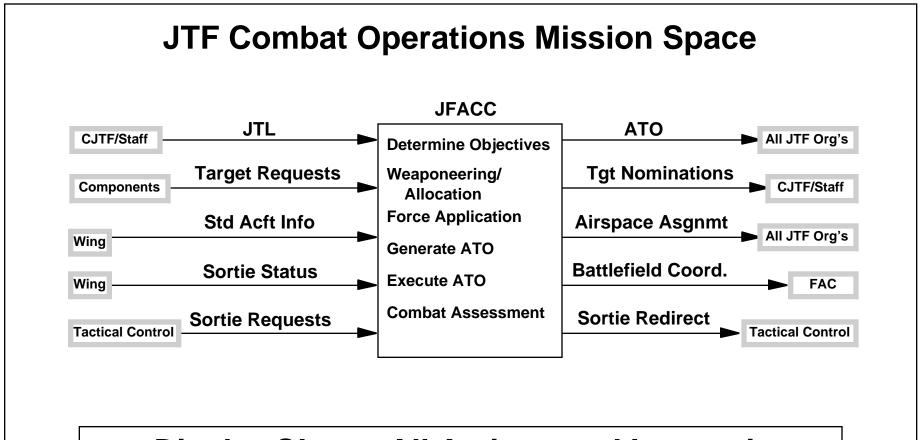
User Selects Interactions Involved in the Strike Task by the JFACC ...





Illustrative Example

Interaction Display

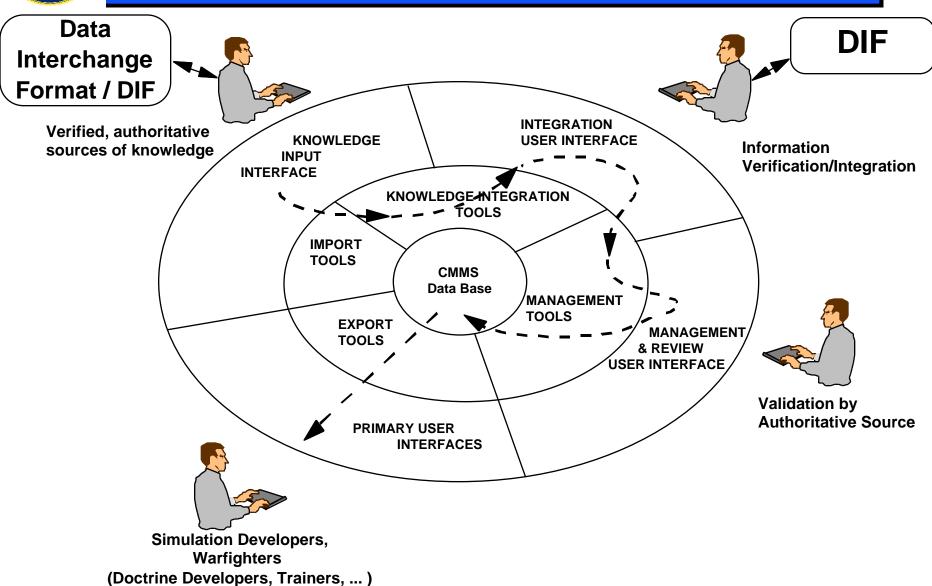


... Display Shows All Actions and Interactions for the Selection, in the Mission Space



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CMMS Process







CMMS Prime Components

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INFORMATION SOURCES

Feedback to authoritative sources

WRITTEN Doctrine UJTL CINC JMETL Service tasks **ORAL** Warfighter



KA Analysts

CAPTURED KNOWLEDGE

USER INTERFACES

- Multiple userrequested views
 - Organization structure
 - Task structure
 - Model of interactions
 - Visualization of combat process
- Performance demands
 - Response time
 - Refresh rate
- User-friendliness

DATABASE

- CMMS elements:
 - Entities
 - Actions
 - Interactions
- Pointers to:
 - Knowledge acquisition history
 - Auth. Sources
 - Applicable models and simulations

MANAGEMENT PROCESS/TOOLS

- CMMS element integration
- Warfighter approval
- Functional area mission space mgt
- Resource/tool management

KNOWLEDGE CONVERSION PROCESS/TOOLS

- · Check source, format, content
- Extract CMMS elements
- Deficiency correction
- Tool guidance
- Store in temporary database
- Convert CMMS elements for export

CMMS SYSTEM

Data comprising CMMS resides in and is accessible through the MSRR

CMMS

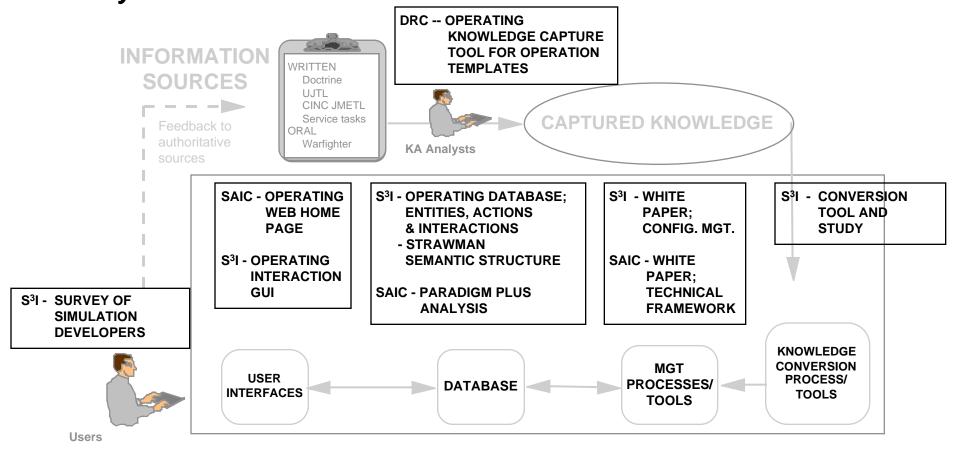
Users





CMMS Experiment Phase

DRC, S3I and SAIC explored each area of the CMMS process with very limited data fill



DRC - WHITE PAPER; OPERATION TEMPLATE APPROACH





Prototype Task

- Contractor team selected
 - Software development capability
 - Combat mission space experience and connectivity
 - UJTL applications
- Rapid prototyping development
 - 2 spirals of development and user feedback
 - Generate understanding of requirements for fully operational CMMS
- Each spiral
 - Requirements analysis
 - Architecture analysis
 - Design/code
 - Demonstration and feedback from prospective users
- Final report





CMMS Prototype Phase

INFORMATION SOURCES

Feedback to authoritative sources





DIF

KA Analysts

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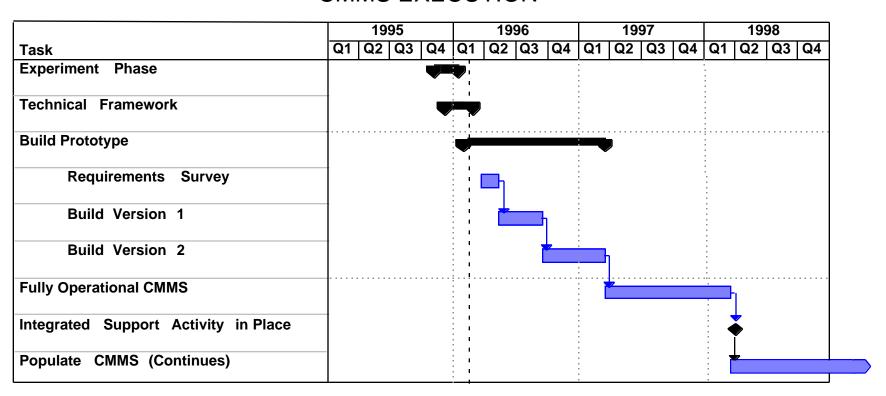
Users





Long Range Schedule

CMMS EXECUTION







Concrete Results of CMMS Efforts

- JSIMS and JWARS are sharing a common mission space model and intend to share knowledge acquisition
- JSIMS may leverage NASM business process reengineering efforts
- Data Interchange Format (DIF) effort may provide farreaching standardization results
- CMMS experiments will provide simulation developers useful ideas and products, saving time and money
 - JWARS now working with CMMS contractor
 - WARSIM prototyping an event view using NASM Domain Analysis methods
 - Operation Template capture tool available to developers





Summary

- DMSO's goal is
 - to give warfighters the tools needed to increase combat capability through the use of M&S, and
 - to foster interoperability and reuse among simulations, saving defense dollars
- Development involves joint and service M&S communities resulting in operationally viable tools
- Information transfer
 - Distributed to M&S community through workshops, meetings, web
 - POC's for common technical framework issues
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BACKUPS





CMMS Process Objectives

- Identify authoritative sources of information
- Integrate information from independent knowledge acquisition sources
- Develop & maintain management processes
 - Plan for validation of real-world knowledge
 - Coordinated presentation of knowledge
- Establish a broadly applicable set of CMMS resources and tools



CAPTURED KNOWLEDGE



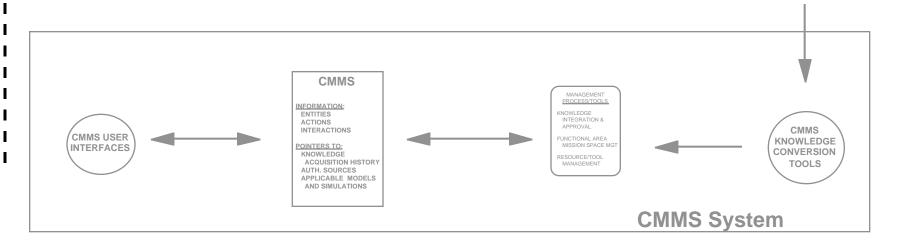
CMMS Process



Information Sources

- Support common knowledge acquisition authoritative sources
- List of Authoritative Sources
 - DMSO's draft is presently 90 pages, not exhaustive
 - No./Title, Source, Abstract
 - Sources
 - Joint Doctrine Pubs
 - Service Doctrine (Currently USA, USAF, USMC)
 - References ARTEPs, Soldier Manuals, etc., by category

Feedback to authoritative sources





CAPTURED KNOWLEDGE



CMMS Process

Capture Knowledge

- Collaborative effort could yield standard interchange format
- Reviewing known processes/tools
 - CCTT CIS
- RDD Behavior Diagram

- CORE

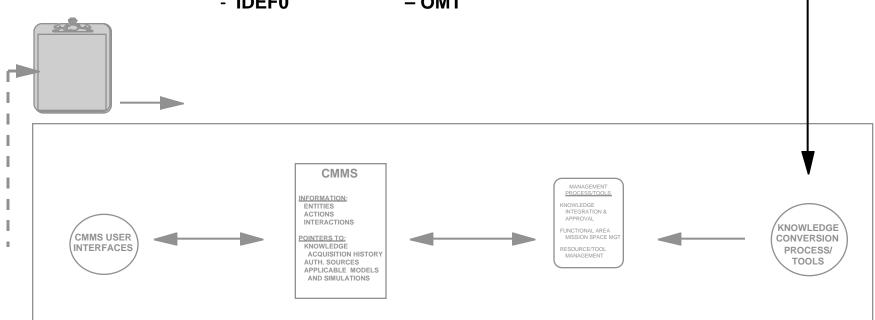
- System Architect

- FDB

- Statemate

- IDEF0

- OMT



CMMS System





Knowledge Conversion

CMMS NEGRMATION: ENTITIES ACTIONS INTERACTIONS POINTERS TO: KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION HISTORY AUTH. SOURCES APPLICABLE MODELS AND SIMULATIONS MANAGEMENT PROCESSTOOLS KNOWLEGE INTERRATION A APPROVAL FUNCTIONAL AREA MISSION SPACE MGT RESOURCETOOL MANAGEMENT

KNOWLEDGE CONVERSION PROCESS/TOOLS

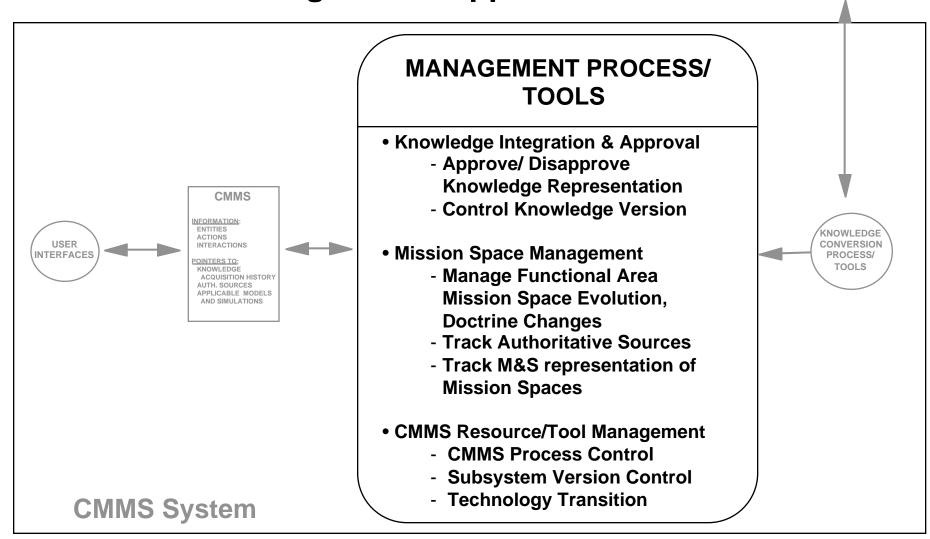
- Check source
- Import knowledge
- Check format
- Check content
- Direct deficiency correction and tool guidance information to knowledge acquisition analyst
- Convert knowledge to database format
- Integrate knowledge
- Convert and export knowledge

CMMS System





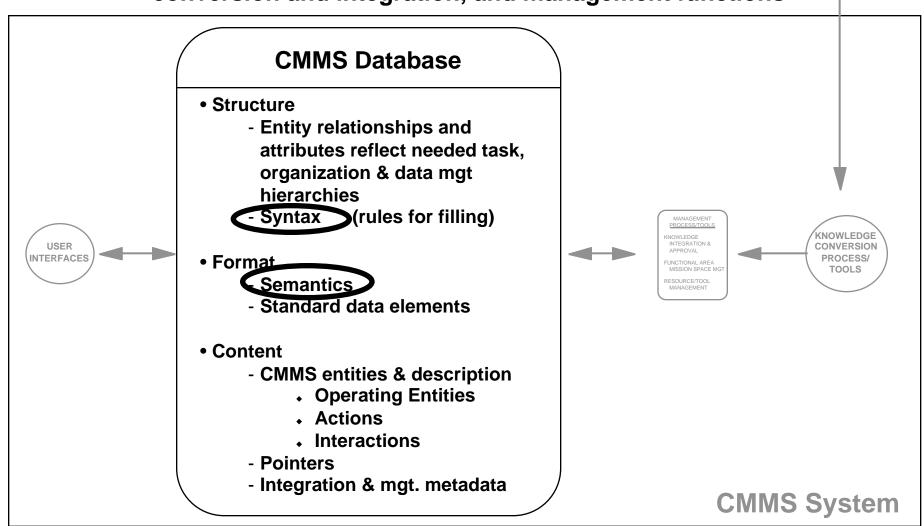
Management Support Functions







Characteristics of CMMS are driven by the user interface, knowledge conversion and integration, and management functions



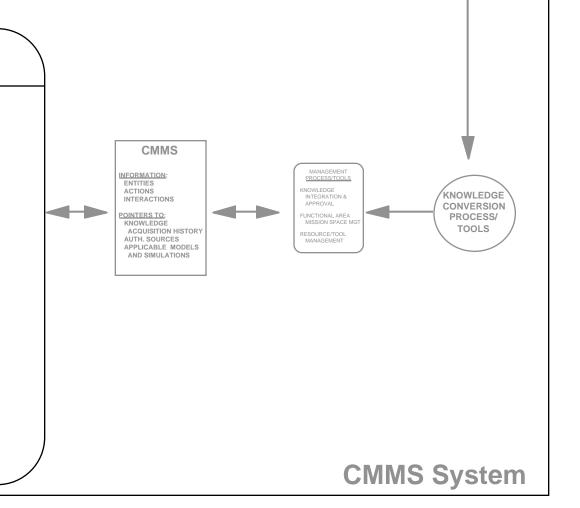




User Interface Functions

CMMS USER INTERFACE

- User-requested information
 - DoD entities and actions
 - Entity Interactions
 - Source
- Multiple user-requested views
 - Organization structure
 - Task structure
 - Model of interactions
 - Ability to visualize combat process
- User performance demands
 - Query response time
 - Graphic refresh time
- User-friendly







CMMS Experiment Phase

- Further define CMMS concept
- Highlight and investigate relevant technical issues
- Provide insight into types of tools available and needed
 - DRC focus
 - User interface and tools for bringing unstructured knowledge into CMMS
 - UJTL expression in CMMS
 - Temporal view of operations and tasks through Operation Templates
 - SAIC focus
 - Tools for bringing partially structured knowledge into CMMS
 - WWW application to CMMS
 - S3I focus
 - Tools for bringing highly structured knowledge into CMMS
 - Database design and configuration management process
 - Primary user GUI